

## ECONOMY IN CO-OPERATION

How Much Did You Lose in Buying  
Fertilizers This Spring?

(Progressive Farmer.)

What did you pay per ton for commercial fertilizers this spring? Too much, we dare say, unless your farm is big enough to justify carlot purchases at wholesale rates, or unless you joined with your neighbors in buying cooperatively by the carload. Fifteen tons is the minimum car, and probably not more than one farmer in a hundred uses this amount; on the other hand, almost any four or five adjoining farmers will use from 15 to 20 tons a year.

Right here is an opportunity for one of the finest, most profitable little ventures in cooperation that we know of. Cooperative fertilizer purchases, which simply mean the securing of fertilizers in small lots at wholesale prices, have, as a matter of our personal knowledge, saved farmers anywhere from \$1 to \$5 a ton on every ton bought. But let's be conservative, and assume that by buying together we may, on an average, save \$2 on every ton. As the average Cotton Belt county uses some 10,000 tons a year, isn't this little annual saving of \$20,000 to your county worth considering? If you yourself use five tons, won't the \$10 saved come in handy?

But this is not all. "Big oaks from little acorns grow," and out of a little cooperation in buying fertilizers may grow cooperation in marketing cotton and cotton seed, in community livestock breeding, in securing better roads, schools, churches, and the thousand and one other things that go to make country life substantial and satisfying.

If you haven't already done so, talk it over with your new neighbor and arrange to buy your fertilizers together another year. It will save you some hard earned dollars, and at the same time may prove the stepping stone to still better things.

### II.—Sell by the Carload.

From cabbage to cotton, from egg plants to elephants, it is generally a certainty that dealers in large quantities enjoy advantages that the small dealer can never have. But just as in buying fertilizers the average farmer alone can never operate on a wholesale, carlot basis, so can he never expect, unaided, to reap the profits that comes from marketing in large quantities.

In future, as the margins or profits on produce grow smaller and smaller, and as necessity as a consequence grows more and more pressing, the small farmer, that is, the producer of and dealer in small lots, will have two courses open to him: he can either join with his neighbors in the production and sale of crops of standard quality in large quantities, thus meeting the competition of similar associations and large individual producers, or he can go out of business. The history of European agriculture during the last hundred years has established the truth of this principle, and already it is beginning to operate in America.

Because of the imperishable nature of his crop and because of a world-wide market, the Southern cotton farmer has been slow to realize the profits that come from organized marketing. However, here and there farmers' cotton marketing associations are being successfully organized, and the \$1 to \$5 per bale profits they are bringing their members are assurance that in the near future many more will come into being. Even greater profits are coming from the cooperative marketing of cotton seed, several North Carolina Farmers' Union locals having last season swapped seed for meal, ton for ton, while individual farmers elsewhere were selling their seed at from \$15 to \$18.

With fruit and truck crops, small growers must learn that it is either cooperate, or sooner or later, "go busted." One by one the California and Florida citrus fruit growers are finding that it is line up or sell out and quit, and history is being repeated among truck and fruit growers all over the South.

Isn't it time that you and your neighbors were recognizing the truth of these principles? Isn't it time that you saw you must come to-

gether as a matter of self-protection? Isn't it better to do it now than wait until forced to it by repeated and costly failures?

### III.—Be a Quality Farmer.

Another thing we have overlooked too long is the need for quality in everything we do, in everything we grow. Pacific Coast fruit growers long ago learned the value of quality, attractiveness of packing and standard grading, and largely for this reason their produce today tops the market all over the country.

"Oh, what's the use," you say, "I only sell cotton, a few chickens and eggs, a little butter and a few hogs; why should I pay any attention to how these things look or whether they are standard quality or not?"

The answer is that it will pay you, whatever you raise, whatever you sell, to establish a reputation for quality goods, raised on a quality farm, by a quality farmer. If you raise quality cotton, the world will not only want your cotton at higher prices, but your neighbors will pay handsomely for your cotton seed; quality chickens and eggs insure a steady market at good prices; and quality butter will enable you to get and hold trade that inferior butter would never appeal to.

From the way your front gate hangs to the way your fields are laid out; from eggs to bales of cotton, one of the finest assets there is, is a reputation for running a farm where quality counts. Isn't it a splendid ambition to have the whole countryside looking to your farm for the finest pigs, the finest calves, the finest chickens, the finest seed corn and the finest cotton?

You can do it. Moreover in doing it you will be growing quality boys and girls, who will make quality men and women. And this is a finer thing still.

### IMPURE MEAL IN MASH PRODUCED BAD EGGS.

Poultrymen Warned of Danger in  
Feeding Cottonseed Meal that is  
not Pure.

(Clemson College Weekly.)

Clemson College, June— There is no better food to place in an egg mash to produce eggs in abundance than pure, wholesome cottonseed meal. But a recent occurrence that came under the observation of the poultry husbandman of Clemson College shows that the most disastrous results will follow the use of heated meal, meal made from heated or moldy seed, or moldy meal.

A farmer in Campobello who has a good reputation for selling fresh, infertile eggs bought some sacks of cottonseed meal tagged fertilizer meal. He mixed this with cornmeal, ground oats and wheat shorts, according to the formula of the Clemson Egg Mash and fed it to his hens.

Within a short time he received complaint that his eggs were bad and unfit to eat. He could not understand this, but an examination of the eggs through a candle showed many dark yolks. One of these eggs was broken and the yolk was found to be covered with brownish green blotches and dark spots. In the eggs laid in three days fifteen bad ones were found.

These eggs were most offensive in appearance and the condition was brought about, says Frank C. Hare, of Clemson College, who examined them, by feeding heated cottonseed meal. Brown yolks have been reported at Darlington, Greenwood and other places. This is a most serious defect. As one person remarked, "These eggs with brown yolks are not fit to eat. They are perfectly fresh and look perfectly all right in every other way."

Heated or impure cottonseed meal spoils eggs and deranges the digestive organs of hens or chicks.

"The person who feeds fertilizer meal to his fowls," says Prof. Hare, "will do so at his own risk. Don't take chances. In summer the amount of cottonseed meal in the Clemson Egg Mash can be reduced to one-fourth of what it was in winter."

### A Good Household Salve

Ordinary ailments and injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore, bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood Poison has resulted from a pin prick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all Skin Blemishes, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25c. box from your Druggist.

### Poultry Notes for June.

(Progressive Farmer.)

Hot weather brings a host of troubles for the poultryman, and it is well to take precautions against them. First of all, clean up! Droppings should be gathered daily, if possible, and stored in a suitable place. To preserve their fertilizing value, there is nothing better than to put alternate layers of ground rock phosphate with them. We keep floats on the dropping boards where we can get them. Spray buildings with a good whitewash, well medicated with kresol, creolin, or kerosene oil with a little carbolic acid added. This will kill mites and keep off lice.

This is a good time to prepare material for dust baths. Road dust well dried and screened, should be secured and a season's supply stored in dry place. To make a good dust bath, mix quantity needed, one half road dust, one-fourth tobacco dust, one-fourth air-slaked lime, with one ounce carbolic acid to the peck of lime. Mix all thoroughly and screen.

Look out for musty, mouldy bran mash or grain feds. Where dampness in feeds is suspected it is a good plan to heat them thoroughly in an oven, then cool in the open.

Now if ever poultry must have plenty of green feed. If you have not good grassy runs, or patches of rape, rye or young oats, try sprouted oats if you can. If not, then give them cabbage, lettuce, beets or other good vegetables.

Corn is a good feed, at times, but not at this season. It is too heating. Increase the wheat, oats, bran, and barley—and reduce the corn to one-third the winter ration. This, as a matter of course, means for breeders and layers, not for fattening.

Shade for poultry is as necessary as for any other bird or animal. If your runs are not provided with shade, make them shelters—temporary roofs two to three feet from the ground, open on all sides. The birds will show their appreciation.

Pure, clean, cool water should be in ample supply, and always in a sheltered place, where the sun cannot heat it and rain will not interfere. Water vessels should be cleaned and refilled at least twice a day.

Be on the look out for bodies of dead birds, or decaying meats. They attract vermin of all kinds, and if the chickens get at them you invite limberneck trouble. Bury all such things deep. If any birds are dead from disease, burn them.

This is the season of all, when poultry runs should be spaded or plowed deep and well limed. It is cheaper to prevent disease by proper sanitation than it is to cure diseases that become epidemic.

By all means avoid crowding young chicks in brooders or coops. Give them plenty of room and plenty of air at night if you wish strong, healthy, vigorous chicks.

As the early chicks grow, put them in colony coops, on good sheltered runs—a good orchard is a fine place.

As soon as you can surely tell the cockerels from the pullets, you should plan for separate runs for them. There is much lost in growth and development, and nothing gained in letting your males and females run together before time for mating up, and as pullet's eggs are not desirable for hatching, the mating can well be delayed until pullets have laid, say two months. F. J. R.

Mr. Bristow at Conway.

Sunday morning in the school auditorium the Rev. Louis J. Bristow, of Abbeville preached the commencement sermon before the graduating class. He delivered a masterly discourse on appropriate food for the soul. This was considered by many as being one of the strongest sermons ever delivered in Conway. —Conway cor. to State.

### A Summer School.

Anderson is to have a summer school this summer. Prof. M. E. Bradley will teach Agriculture, Civics and Modeling. The school will last from July the fifth until the thirtieth.

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Yankee—If someone were so ill-advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act?

Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah.—Dallas News.

"Some day we'll be telephoning through the air without wires."

"Maybe, but won't it be queer to have an operator call back at: 'yes' and say: 'the air is busy now?'" —Washington Star.

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